# REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE MARSHALL COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011



# ADAM H. EDELEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS www.auditor.ky.gov

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#### ADAM H. EDELEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

To the People of Kentucky Honorable Steven L. Beshear, Governor Lori H. Flanery, Secretary Finance and Administration Cabinet Honorable Mike Miller, Marshall County Judge/Executive Members of the Marshall County Fiscal Court

The enclosed report prepared by Dean Dorton Allen Ford, PLLC, Certified Public Accountants, presents the financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Marshall County, Kentucky, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2011, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements.

We engaged Dean Dorton Allen Ford, PLLC to perform the audit of these financial statements. We worked closely with the firm during our report review process; Dean Dorton Allen Ford, PLLC evaluated the Marshall County's internal controls and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Respectfully submitted,

Adam H. Edelen

Auditor of Public Accounts

**Enclosure** 



#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

## AUDIT EXAMINATION OF THE MARSHALL COUNTY FISCAL COURT

#### June 30, 2011

Dean Dorton Allen Ford, PLLC has completed the audit of the Marshall County Fiscal Court for fiscal year ended June 30, 2011. They have issued unqualified opinions, based on their audit and the report of the other auditors, on the governmental activities, business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Marshall County, Kentucky.

In accordance with OMB Circular A-133, they have issued an unqualified opinion on the compliance requirements that are applicable to Marshall County's major federal programs: Disaster Grants – Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters) (CFDA #97.036) and Delta Area Economic Development (CFDA #90.201).

#### **Financial Condition:**

The Fiscal Court had total net assets of \$18,998,007 as of June 30, 2011. Of this amount, the Fiscal Court had unrestricted net assets of \$3,381,018 in its governmental activities, with total net assets of \$18,854,850. In its business-type activities, total cash and cash equivalents were \$143,157 with total net assets of \$143,157. The Fiscal Court's discretely presented component unit had net assets of \$1,945,406 as of June 30, 2011. The discretely presented component unit had cash and cash equivalents of \$536,247. The Fiscal Court had total debt principal as of June 30, 2011 of \$5,667,214 with \$357,214 due within the next year.

#### **Report Comments:**

- 2011-01 The Fiscal Court Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties Over Receipts
- 2011-02 The Fiscal Court Should Strengthen Controls Over Employee Timesheets And Recordkeeping
- 2011-03 The Fiscal Court Has A Deficit of \$240,756 In The Payroll Revolving Account
- 2011-04 The County Does Not Have A Policy Or Procedure To Match Jail Fund Cash Receipts To Invoices

#### **Deposits:**

The Fiscal Court and component unit's deposits were insured and collateralized by bank securities.

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#### DEAN | DORTON | ALLEN | FORD

To the People of Kentucky
Honorable Steven L. Beshear, Governor
Lori H. Flanery, Secretary
Finance and Administration Cabinet
Honorable Mike Miller, Marshall County Judge/Executive
Members of the Marshall County Fiscal Court

#### Independent Auditor's Report

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Marshall County, Kentucky, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2011, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Marshall County Fiscal Court. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the Marshall County Refuse Disposal District, which represents 100% of the assets and revenues of the discretely presented component unit. Those financial statements were audited by other auditor whose report thereon has been furnished to us, and in our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the Marshall County Refuse Disposal District, is based on the report of the other auditors.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the Audit Guide for Fiscal Court Audits issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, Commonwealth of Kentucky. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit and the report of other auditors provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As described in Note 1, Marshall County, Kentucky, prepares its financial statements in accordance with the modified cash basis, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, based upon our audit and the report of the other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Marshall County, Kentucky, as of June 30, 2011, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

The County has implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 54 as it relates to the modified cash basis of accounting as described in Note 1, which has altered the format and content of the basic financial statements.

To the People of Kentucky
Honorable Steven L. Beshear, Governor
Lori H. Flanery, Secretary
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Members of the Marshall County Fiscal Court

The County has not presented the management's discussion and analysis that the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has determined is necessary to supplement, although not required to be part of the basic financial statements. The Budgetary Comparison Information on page 39 through 43 is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by GASB. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the budgetary comparison information. However, we did not audit it and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Marshall County, Kentucky's basic financial statements. The accompanying supplementary information, combining fund financial statements on pages 45 through 47, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, <u>Audits of States, Local Governments and Non-Profit Organizations</u>, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

In accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued our report dated December 28, 2011 on our consideration of Marshall County, Kentucky's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Based on the results of our audit, we present the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs included herein, which discusses the following report comments:

- 2011-01 The Fiscal Court Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties Over Receipts
- 2011-02 The Fiscal Court Should Strengthen Controls Over Employee Timesheets And Recordkeeping
- 2011-03 The Fiscal Court Has A Deficit of \$240,756 In The Payroll Revolving Account
- 2011-04 The County Does Not Have A Policy Or Procedure To Match Jail Fund Cash Receipts To Invoices

Respectfully submitted,

Dean Dorton Allen Ford, PLLC

Dean Dotton allen Ford PUC

December 28, 2011

#### MARSHALL COUNTY OFFICIALS

#### For The Year Ended June 30, 2011

#### **Fiscal Court Members:**

Mike Miller County Judge/Executive

Misti Drew Commissioner
Terry Anderson Commissioner
Bob Gold Commissioner

#### **Other Elected Officials:**

Jeff Edwards County Attorney

Roger Ford Jailer

Tim York County Clerk

Carla Marshall Circuit Court Clerk

Kevin Byars Sheriff

Tony Henson Property Valuation Administrator

Mitchell Lee Coroner

#### **Appointed Personnel:**

Emily Martin County Treasurer

Angie Murphy Occupational Tax Collector

Karen Freeman Finance Officer
Russell York Road Supervisor
Jason Luebker 911 Administrator

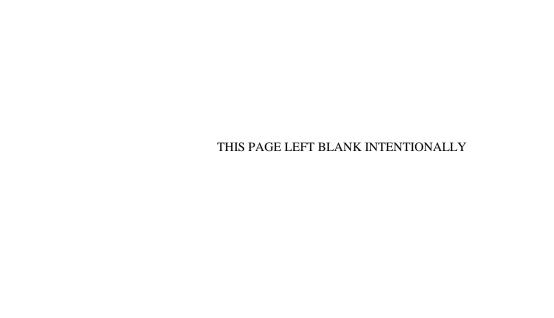
Laurie Ford Jail Administrative Assistant/Bookkeeper



## MARSHALL COUNTY STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

## MARSHALL COUNTY STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

							Con	ponent Unit	
	Primary Government						Mars	shall County	
	Go	vernmental	Business-Type				Refuse Disposal		
		Activities	A	ctivities		<b>Totals</b>		District	
ASSETS								_	
Current Assets:									
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	3,381,018	\$	143,157	\$	3,524,175	\$	536,247	
Total Current Assets		3,381,018		143,157		3,524,175		536,247	
Noncurrent Assets:									
Capital Assets - Net of Accumulated									
Depreciation									
Land and Land Improvements		2,160,113				2,160,113		755,637	
Buildings		10,755,495				10,755,495		129,573	
Vehicles and Equipment		2,418,153				2,418,153		541,449	
Infrastructure		5,807,285				5,807,285		ŕ	
Total Noncurrent Assets	-	21,141,046				21,141,046		1,426,659	
Total Assets		24,522,064		143,157		24,665,221		1,962,906	
LIABILITIES									
Current Liabilities:									
Bonds Payable		340,000				340,000			
Financing Obligations		17,214				17,214			
Payroll Liabilities		,				ŕ		17,500	
Total Current Liabilities		357,214			_	357,214		17,500	
Noncurrent Liabilities:									
Bonds Payable		5,310,000				5,310,000			
Total Liabilities		5,667,214				5,667,214		17,500	
NET ASSEIS									
Invested in Capital Assets,									
Net of Related Debt		15,473,832				15,473,832		1,426,659	
Unrestricted		3,381,018		143,157		3,524,175		518,747	
Total Net Assets	\$	18,854,850	\$	143,157	\$	18,998,007	\$	1,945,406	
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## MARSHALL COUNTY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

## MARSHALL COUNTY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

#### For The Year Ended June 30, 2011

			Program Revenues Received					
Functions/Programs Reporting Entity		Expenses		Charges for Services		Operating Grants and Contributions		Capital rants and ntributions
Primary Government:								
Governmental Activities:								
General Government	\$	6,206,078	\$	144,659	\$	972,111	\$	80,780
Protection to Persons and Property		2,908,101		1,157,497		290,628		317,612
General Health and Sanitation		1,370,037				23,666		966,650
Social Services		245,475						
Recreation and Culture		695,767				202,550		
Roads		3,125,924		6,342				1,661,060
Other Transportation Facilities		7,302						
Interest on Long-Term Debt		317,112						
Capital Projects		80,000						
Total Governmental Activities		14,955,796		1,308,498		1,488,955		3,026,102
Business-type Activities:								
Jail Canteen		43,281		52,247				
Total Business-type Activities		43,281		52,247				
Total Primary Government	\$	14,999,077	\$	1,360,745	\$	1,488,955	\$	3,026,102
Component Units:								
Marshall County Refuse Disposal District		2,025,278						
Total Component Units	\$	2,025,278	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0

#### General Revenues:

Taxes:

Real Property Taxes

Personal Property Taxes

Motor Vehicle Taxes

Occupational Taxes

Other Taxes

In Lieu Of Tax

Excess Fees

Reimbursements

Miscellaneous Revenues

Transfers

Interest Earned

Total General Revenues and Transfers

Change in Net Assets

Net Assets - Beginning

Net Assets - Ending

#### MARSHALL COUNTY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS For The Year Ended June 30, 2011 (Continued)

### Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Assets

		ges in Net Assets	
F	Primary Governme	nt	Component Unit
<b>C</b>	n		Marshall County
Governmental	Business-Type	TD: 4 - 1 -	Refuse Disposal
Activities	Activities	Totals	District
\$ (5,008,528)	\$	\$ (5,008,528)	\$
(1,142,364)		(1,142,364)	
(379,721)		(379,721)	
(245,475)		(245,475)	
(493,217)		(493,217)	
(1,458,522)		(1,458,522)	
(7,302)		(7,302)	
(317,112)		(317,112)	
(80,000)		(80,000)	
(9,132,241)	-	(9,132,241)	
	8,966	8,966	
	8,966	8,966	
(0.122.241)	8,966		
(9,132,241)	8,900	(9,123,275)	
			(2,025,278
			(2,025,278
1,469,560		1,469,560	
186,514		186,514	
264,331		264,331	
4,792,749		4,792,749	
593,068		593,068	1,607,677
1,346,019		1,346,019	
230,573		230,573	
			47,381
316,844		316,844	36,421
19,853	(19,853)		300,000
107,144	309	107,453	14,149
9,326,655	(19,544)	9,307,111	2,005,628
194,414	(10,578)	183,836	(19,650
18,660,436	153,735	18,814,171	1,965,056
\$ 18,854,850	\$ 143,157	\$ 18,998,007	\$ 1,945,406



## MARSHALL COUNTY BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

## MARSHALL COUNTY BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

		General Fund	Road Fund	Jail Fund	Federal Grant Fund
ASSEIS					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	1,988,123	\$ 247,505	\$ 39,152	\$ 16,715
Total Assets	_	1,988,123	 247,505	 39,152	16,715
FUND BALANCES					
Restricted For:					
Protection to Persons and Property				39,152	
Roads			223,773		
General Health and Sanitation					16,715
Debt Service					
Capital Projects					
Assigned To:					
Protection to Persons and Property					
Roads			23,732		
Unassigned		1,988,123			 
Total Fund Balances	\$	1,988,123	\$ 247,505	\$ 39,152	\$ 16,715

# MARSHALL COUNTY BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS June 30, 2011 (Continued)

Public Properties Corporation Justice Center Debt Service		Public Properties Corporation Justice Center Capital Projects		Non- Major	Total Governmental		
	Fund		Fund	 Funds		Funds	
\$	18,520	\$	903,544	\$ 167,459	\$	3,381,018	
	18,520		903,544	 167,459		3,381,018	
	18,520		903,544	51,878 115,581		91,030 223,773 16,715 18,520 903,544 115,581 23,732 1,988,123	
\$	18,520	\$	903,544	\$ 167,459	\$	3,381,018	

#### Reconciliation Of The Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds To The Statement of Net Assets:

Total Fund Balances	\$ 3,381,018
Amounts Reported For Governmental Activities In The Statement	
Of Net Assets Are Different Because:	
Capital Assets Used In Governmental Activities Are Not Financial Resources	
And Therefore Are Not Reported In The Funds.	32,025,514
Accumulated Depreciation	(10,884,468)
Long-term Debt Is Not Due And Payable In The Current Period And, Therefore,	
Is Not Reported In The Funds.	
Due In One Year-Bond And Financing Obligation Principal Payments	(357,214)
Due In More Than One Year-Bond And Financing Obligation Principal Payments	 (5,310,000)
Net Assets Of Governmental Activities	\$ 18,854,850



## MARSHALL COUNTY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

## MARSHALL COUNTY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

	General	Road	Jail	Federal Grant
	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fund</u>	Fund	<u>Fund</u>
REVENUES				
Taxes	\$ 7,054,312	\$	\$	\$
In Lieu Tax Payments	1,346,019	<del>-</del>	*	<del>-</del>
Excess Fees	230,573			
Licenses and Permits	117,126			
Intergovernmental	915,173	1,849,500	1,271,363	966,650
Charges for Services	27,533	6,342	31,150	
Miscellaneous	293,665	6,153	17,016	
Interest	50,292	11,237	1,794	47
Total Revenues	10,034,693	1,873,232	1,321,323	966,697
EXPENDITURES				
General Government	3,549,734			
Protection to Persons and Property	487,363		1,372,243	
General Health and Sanitation	415,280			954,757
Social Services	240,067			
Recreation and Culture	695,757			
Roads	1,953,796	1,513,764		
Other Transportation Facilities	7,302			
Debt Service	17,214			
Capital Projects	80,000			
Administration	2,616,030	487,931	570,355	
Total Expenditures	10,062,543	2,001,695	1,942,598	954,757
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over				
Expenditures Before Other				
Financing Sources (Uses)	(27,850)	(128,463)	(621,275)	11,940
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers From Other Funds		132,825	643,797	4
Transfers To Other Funds	(757,829)		(123,944)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(757,829)	132,825	519,853	4
Net Change in Fund Balances	(785,679)	4,362	(101,422)	11,944
Fund Balances - Beginning	2,773,802	243,143	140,574	4,771
Fund Balances - Ending	\$ 1,988,123	\$ 247,505	\$ 39,152	\$ 16,715

# MARSHALL COUNTY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS For The Year Ended June 30, 2011 (Continued)

Public Properties Corporation Justice Center Debt Service Fund	Public Properties Corporation Justice Center Capital Projects Fund	Non- Major Funds	Go	Total vernmental Funds
\$	\$	\$ 251,910	\$	7,306,222 1,346,019 230,573
490,324		148,391		117,126 5,641,401 65,025
		10		316,844
3	40,741	 3,033		107,147
490,327	40,741	 403,344		15,130,357
638,688	520	374,857		3,549,734 2,234,463 1,370,037 240,067 695,757 3,467,560 7,302 655,902 80,000 3,809,161
640,691	520	 507,179		16,109,983
(150,364)	40,221	 (103,835)		(979,626) 1,051,990
150,504	(150.264)	123,000		(1,032,137)
150,364	(150,364)	 125,000	_	19,853
150,504	(130,304)	 125,000		17,033
18,520	(110,143) 1,013,687	 21,165 146,294		(959,773) 4,340,791
\$ 18,520	\$ 903,544	\$ 167,459	\$	3,381,018



# MARSHALL COUNTY RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

# MARSHALL COUNTY RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

Net Change In Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ (959,773)
Governmental Funds Report Capital Outlays As Expenditures. However, In The	
Statement of Activities The Costs Of Those Assets Are Allocated Over Their	
Estimated Useful Lives, And Are Reported As Depreciation Expense	
Capital Outlay	2,213,951
Depreciation Expense	(1,380,927)
Assets Disposed Of, Net Book Value	(17,627)
The Issuance Of Long-term Debt (e.g. Bonds, Financing Obligations) Provides	
Current Financial Resources To Governmental Funds, While Principal Payments Are	
Expenses In The Governmental Funds As A Use Of Current Financial Resources. These	
Transactions, However Have No Effect On Net Assets.	
Financing Obligation Principal Payments	13,790
Bond Principal Payments	 325,000
Change In Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ 194,414



## MARSHALL COUNTY STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS - PROPRIETARY FUND - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

## MARSHALL COUNTY STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS - PROPRIETARY FUND - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

	Business-Type Activity - Enterprise Fund	
	Jail Canteen Fund	
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 143,157	
Total Current Assets	143,157	
Net Assets		
Unrestricted	143,157_	
Total Net Assets	\$ 143,157	



## MARSHALL COUNTY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUND - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

## MARSHALL COUNTY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUND - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

	A	Business-Type Activity - Enterprise Fund		
	C	Jail Canteen		
		Fund		
Operating Revenues				
Canteen Receipts	\$	52,247		
<b>Total Operating Revenues</b>		52,247		
Operating Expenses				
Cost of Sales		21,897		
Inmate Benefit		21,384		
Total Operating Expenses		43,281		
Operating Income		8,966		
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)				
Interest Income		309		
Transfer Out		(19,853)		
Total Nonoperating Revenues		(19,544)		
Change In Net Assets		(10,578)		
Total Net Assets - Beginning		153,735		
Total Net Assets - Ending	\$	143,157		



### MARSHALL COUNTY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUND - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

### ${\bf MARSHALL\ COUNTY}$ ${\bf STATEMENT\ OF\ CASH\ FLOWS\ -PROPRIETARY\ FUND\ -MODIFIED\ CASH\ BASIS}$

	A	iness-Type ctivity - terprise Fund
		Jail Canteen Fund
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Cash Receipts From Canteen Commissions	\$	52,247
Cash Payments To Vendors		(43,281)
Net Cash Provided By		
Operating Activities		8,966
Cash Flows From Non Capital		
Financing Activities		
Transfer Out To Jail Fund		(19,853)
Net Cash Used In		(40.050)
Investing Activities		(19,853)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Interest Earned		309
Net Cash Provided By		
Investing Activities		309
Net Decrease In Cash and Cash		
Equivalents		(10,578)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - July 1		153,735
Cash and Cash Equivalents - June 30	\$	143,157
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	_	
Operating Income	\$	8,966
operating means	<u> </u>	0,200
Net Cash Provided By Operating		
Activities	\$	8,966

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### MARSHALL COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2011

#### Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### A. Basis of Presentation

The County prepares its government-wide and fund financial statements in accordance with a modified cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Under this basis of accounting, assets, liabilities, and related revenues and expenditures are recorded when they result from cash transactions, with a few exceptions. This modified cash basis recognizes revenues when received and expenditures when paid. Notes receivable are recognized on the Statement of Net Assets, but notes receivable are not included and recognized on the Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds. Property tax receivables, accounts payable, compensated absences, and donated assets, among other items, are not reflected in the financial statements.

The State Local Finance Officer does not require the County to report capital assets and infrastructure; however the value of these assets is included in the Statement of Net Assets and the corresponding depreciation expense is included on the Statement of Activities.

#### **B.** Reporting Entity

The financial statements of Marshall County include the funds, agencies, boards, and entities for which the Fiscal Court is financially accountable. Financial accountability, as defined by Section 2100 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards, as amended by GASB 14 and GASB 39, was determined on the basis of the government's ability to significantly influence operations, select the governing authority, participate in fiscal management and the scope of public service. Consequently, the reporting entity includes organizations that are legally separate from the primary government. Legally separate organizations are reported as component units if either the county is financially accountable or the organization's exclusion would cause the county's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Component units may be blended or discretely presented. Blended component units either provide their services exclusively or almost entirely to the primary government, or their governing bodies are substantively the same as the primary government. All other component units are discretely presented.

#### **Blended Component Unit**

The following legally separate organization provides its services exclusively to the primary government, and the Fiscal Court is able to impose its will on this organization. This organization's balances and transactions are reported as though they are part of the County's primary government using the blending method.

#### **Note 1.** Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### **B.** Reporting Entity (Continued)

#### Blended Component Unit, Continued

#### Marshall County Public Properties Corporation

The Marshall County Public Properties Corporation cannot be sued in its own name without recourse to the Marshall County Fiscal Court, which appoints a voting majority consisting of Fiscal Court members and the County Attorney. The Fiscal Court is able to impose its will on the Corporation, as the Corporation was created solely for the benefit of the Fiscal Court per KRS 58.180 to act as an agent in the acquisition and financing of any public project. The Fiscal Court has access to the Corporation's resources and is legally obligated to finance the debts of, or provide financial support to, the Corporation. The Corporation is financially accountable to the Fiscal Court. This component unit is blended within Marshall County's financial statements as the Public Properties Corporation Justice Center Debt Service Fund and the Public Properties Corporation Justice Center Capital Projects Fund.

#### **Discretely Presented Component Units**

The component unit column in the combined financial statements includes the data of the following organization. It is reported on the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities in a separate column that is labeled as "Component Unit" to emphasize this organization's separateness from the Fiscal Court's primary government.

#### Marshall County Refuse Disposal District

The Marshall County Fiscal Court appoints a voting majority of the Marshall County Refuse Disposal District governing board. The Fiscal Court is financially accountable and legally obligated for the debt of the refuse district. Financial information for the refuse district is presented discretely within Marshall County's financial statements.

Audited financial statements for the Marshall County Refuse District, a discretely presented component unit, may be requested by contacting the Marshall County Treasurer, 1101 Main Street, P.O. Box 114, Benton, Kentucky 42025.

#### C. Marshall County Elected Officials

Kentucky law provides for election of the officials below from the geographic area constituting Marshall County. Pursuant to state statute, these officials perform various services for the Commonwealth of Kentucky, its judicial courts, the fiscal court, various cities and special districts within the county, and the board of education. In exercising these responsibilities, however, they are required to comply with state laws. Audits of their financial statements are issued separately and individually and can be obtained from their respective administrative offices. These financial statements are not required to be included in the financial statements of Marshall County, Kentucky.

- Circuit Court Clerk
- County Attorney
- Property Valuation Administrator
- County Clerk
- County Sheriff

#### Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### D. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e. the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and modified cash basis of accounting and report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its non-fiduciary component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activities has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on sales, fees, and charges for support. Business-type revenues come mostly from fees charged to external parties for goods or services. Fiduciary funds are not included in these financial statements due to the unavailability of fiduciary funds to aid in the support of government programs.

The statement of net assets presents the reporting entity's non-fiduciary assets and liabilities, the difference between the two being reported as net assets. Net assets are reported in three categories:

1) invested in capital assets, net of related debt - consisting of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding balances for debt related to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets; 2) restricted net assets - resulting from constraints placed on net assets by creditors, grantors, contributors, and other external parties, including those constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation; and 3) unrestricted net assets - those assets that do not meet the definition of restricted net assets or invested in capital assets.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include: l) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function; 2) operating grants and contributions; and 3) capital grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Internally dedicated resources such as taxes and unrestricted state funds are reported as general revenues.

Generally, and except as otherwise provided by law, property taxes are assessed as of January 1, levied (mailed) November 1, due at discount November 30, due at face value December 31, delinquent January 1 following the assessment, and subject to sale ninety days following April 15.

Funds are characterized as either major or non-major. Major funds are those whose assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses are at least ten percent of the corresponding total (assets, liabilities, etc.) for all funds or type (governmental or proprietary) and whose total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses are at least five percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined. The Fiscal Court may also designate any fund as major.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the financial statements.

#### Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### D. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

#### Governmental Funds

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified cash basis of accounting.

The primary government reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund - This is the primary operating fund of the Fiscal Court. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except where the Department for Local Government requires a separate fund or where management requires that a separate fund be used for some function.

Road Fund - This fund is for road and bridge construction and repair. The primary source of revenue for this fund is state payments for truck licenses distribution, municipal road aid, and transportation grants. The Department for Local Government requires the Fiscal Court to maintain these receipts and expenditures separately from the General Fund.

Jail Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for the jail expenses of the County. The primary sources of revenue for this fund are reimbursements from the state and federal government, payments from other counties for housing prisoners, and transfers from the General Fund. The Department for Local Government requires the Fiscal Court to maintain these receipts and expenditures separately from the General Fund.

Federal Grant Fund - The purpose of this fund is to account for federal grant receipts and disbursements.

Public Properties Corporation Justice Center Debt Service Fund - The purpose of this fund is to account for debt service requirements of general obligation bonds of the Public Properties Corporation, a blended component unit of the Fiscal Court.

Public Properties Corporation Justice Center Capital Projects Fund – The purpose of this fund is to account for the construction activities of the Public Properties Corporation, a blended component unit of the Fiscal Court.

The primary government also has the following non-major funds: Emergency 911 Fund and Wireless 911 Fund which are presented as Special Revenue Funds. These funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources and expenditures that are legally restricted for specific purposes.

#### Special Revenue Funds

The Road Fund, Jail Fund, Federal Grant Fund, Emergency 911 Fund, and Wireless 911 Fund are presented as special revenue funds. Special revenue funds are to account for the proceeds of restricted and/or committed revenue sources and expenditures that are legally restricted or committed for specific purposes.

#### Capital Projects Fund

The Public Properties Corporation Justice Center Capital Projects Fund is presented as a capital projects fund. Capital projects funds are to account for the financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities and purchase of capital assets.

#### **Note 1.** Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### D. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

#### Debt Service Fund

The Public Properties Corporation Justice Center Debt Service Fund is presented as debt service funds. Debt service funds are to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal and interest.

#### **Proprietary Funds**

Proprietary funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the modified cash basis of accounting. Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with proprietary funds' principal ongoing operations. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses. The principal operating revenues of the County's enterprise funds are charges to inmates for sales in the Jail Canteen Fund. Operating expenses for the enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets.

The government has elected not to adopt Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statements or Interpretations issued after November 30, 1989, unless the Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) specifically adopts such FASB Statements or Interpretations.

The primary government reports the following major proprietary fund:

Jail Canteen Fund - The canteen operations are authorized pursuant to KRS 441.135(1), which allows the jailer to sell snacks, sodas, and other items to inmates. The profits generated from the sale of those items are to be used for the benefit or recreation of the inmates. KRS 441.135(2) requires the jailer to maintain accounting records and report annually to the County Treasurer the receipts and disbursements of the Jail Canteen Fund.

#### E. Deposits and Investments

The government's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, certificates of deposit, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

KRS 66.480 authorizes the county to invest in the following, including but not limited to, obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities, obligations and contracts for future delivery or purchase of obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, obligations of any corporation of the United States government, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of this state, and certificates of deposit issued by or other interest-bearing accounts of any bank or savings and loan institution which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or which are collateralized, to the extent uninsured, by any obligation permitted by KRS 41.240(4).

#### Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### F. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, land improvements, buildings, vehicles, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure assets (roads and bridges) that have a useful life of more than one reporting period based on the government's capitalization policy, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities of the government-wide financial statements. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost when purchased or constructed.

Cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the asset's life are not capitalized. Land and Construction in Progress are not depreciated. Interest incurred during construction is not capitalized. Capital assets and infrastructure are depreciated using the straight-line method of depreciation over the estimated useful life of the asset.

	Cap	oitalization	Useful Life		
	T1	hreshold	(Years)		
		_			
Land Improvements	\$	12,500	10-60		
<b>Buildings and Building Improvements</b>	\$	25,000	10-75		
Machinery and Equipment	\$	2,500	3-25		
Vehicles	\$	2,500	3-25		
Infrastructure	\$	20,000	10-50		

#### G. Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable financial statements. The principal amount of bonds, notes and financing obligations are reported.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond interest, as well as bond issuance costs when received or when paid, during the current period. The principal amount of the debt and interest are reported as expenditures. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as expenditures. Debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources.

#### H. Fund Equity

In the fund financial statements, the difference between the assets and liabilities of governmental funds is reported as fund balance. Fund balance is divided into non-spendable and spendable components, if applicable.

Non-spendable includes amounts that must be maintained intact legally or contractually.

#### Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### H. Fund Equity (Continued)

Spendable components include the following:

- Restricted amounts constrained for a specific purpose by external parties, constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation.
- Committed amounts constrained for a specific purpose by the County using its highest level of decision making authority.
- Assigned for all governmental funds, other than the general fund, any remaining positive
  amounts not classified as non-spendable, restricted, or committed. For the general fund,
  amounts constrained by intent to be used for a specified purpose by the County or the
  delegated County committee or official given authority to assign amounts.
- Unassigned for the general fund, amounts not classified as non-spendable, restricted, committed or assigned. For all other governmental funds, amount expended in excess of resources that are non-spendable, restricted, committed or assigned.

For resources considered committed, the County issues an ordinance or resolution that can only be changed with another corresponding ordinance or resolution.

For resources considered assigned, the County has designated the County Treasurer to carry out the intent of the Fiscal Court.

It is the policy of the County to spend restricted resources first, when both restricted and unrestricted resources are available to spend on the activity. Once restricted resources are exhausted, then committed, assigned and unassigned resources will be spent in that order on the activity.

Encumbrances, although not reported on the balance sheet, are purchase orders that will be fulfilled in a subsequent fiscal period. Although the purchase order or contract creates a legal commitment, the Fiscal Court incurs no liability until performance has occurred on the part of the party with whom the Fiscal Court has entered into the arrangement. When a government intends to honor outstanding commitments in subsequent periods, such amounts are encumbered. Due to the modified cash basis of accounting, encumbrances can also include invoices for goods or services received at June 30, but not yet paid and not included as an accounts payable. Significant encumbrances at year end are reported by major funds and non-major funds in the aggregate and included with the commitments and contingencies note disclosure, if applicable.

#### I. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a cash basis of accounting and according to the laws of Kentucky as required by the State Local Finance Officer. Formal budgets are not adopted for the Public Properties Corporation Justice Center Debt Service Fund, the Public Properties Corporation Justice Center Capital Projects Fund or the Jail Canteen Fund.

The County Judge/Executive is required to submit estimated receipts and proposed expenditures to the Fiscal Court by May 1 of each year. The budget is prepared by fund, function, and activity and is required to be adopted by the Fiscal Court by July 1.

The Fiscal Court may change the original budget by transferring appropriations at the activity level; however, the Fiscal Court may not increase the total budget without approval by the State Local Finance Officer. Expenditures may not exceed budgeted appropriations at the activity level.

#### Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### I. Budgetary Information (Continued)

The State Local Finance Officer does not require the Public Properties Corporation Justice Center Debt Service Fund, the Public Properties Corporation Justice Center Capital Projects Fund or the Jail Canteen Fund to be budgeted because the Fiscal Court does not approve expenses from these funds.

#### J. Related Organizations and Joint Ventures

A related organization is an entity for which a primary government is not financially accountable. It does not impose will or have a financial benefit or burden relationship, even if the primary government appoints a voting majority of the related organization's governing board. Based on these criteria, the following are considered related organizations of Marshall County Fiscal Court: Marshall County Hospital, Jonathan Creek Water District, Aurora Sewer District, Marshall County Library, North Marshall Water District, Draffenville Sewer District, and Marshall County Cemetery Board.

A legal entity or other organization that results from a contractual agreement and that is owned, operated, or governed by two or more participants as a separate activity subject to joint control, in which the participants retain (a) an ongoing financial interest or (b) an ongoing financial responsibility is a joint venture. Based upon these criteria, the following are considered joint ventures of the Marshall County Fiscal Court: Purchase Area Industrial Authority Incorporated, Marshall County-Calvert City Riverport Authority, and Industrial Development Authority.

#### K. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the other comprehensive basis of accounting used by the Fiscal Court requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Therefore, actual results could differ from those estimates. The most significant estimate used is the estimated useful lives in determining depreciation expense. Estimated lives are based on a reasonable time that the asset might last. However, many assets are used for much longer periods.

#### Note 2. Deposits

The primary government and component unit maintained deposits of public funds with depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as required by KRS 66.480(1) (d). According to KRS 41.240(4), the depository institution should pledge or provide sufficient collateral which, together with FDIC insurance, equals or exceeds the amount of public funds on deposit at all times. In order to be valid against the FDIC in the event of failure or insolvency of the depository institution, this pledge or provision of collateral should be evidenced by an agreement between the County and the depository institution, signed by both parties, that is (a) in writing, (b) approved by the board of directors of the depository institution or its loan committee, which approval must be reflected in the minutes of the board or committee, and (c) an official record of the depository institution. These requirements were met.

#### Custodial Credit Risk-Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a depository institution failure, the County's deposits may not be returned to it. The government does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk but rather follows the requirements of KRS 41.240(4). As of June 30, 2011, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement.

#### Note 3. Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers

							Public				
						P	roperties				
						Co	orporation				
						Jus	tice Center	N	on-Major		
			Jail	Fee	deral	De	bt Service	Go	vernmental		Total
	Ro	ad Fund	Fund	Gran	t Fund		Fund		Funds	Tra	nsfers Out
General Fund	\$	8,881	\$623,944	\$	4	\$		\$	125,000	\$	757,829
Jail Fund		123,944									123,944
Public Properties Corporation											
Justice Center Capital											
Projects Fund							150,364				150,364
Jail Canteen Fund			19,853								19,853
Total Transfers In	\$	132,825	\$643,797	\$	4	\$	150,364	\$	125,000	\$	1,051,990

#### Reasons For Transfers:

- 1. To move resources from the General Fund, for budgetary purposes, to the fund that will expend them:
- 2. To move restricted resources from the Road Fund to the Jail Fund;
- 3. To move resources from the Capital Projects Fund to the Debt Service Fund for debt service expenditures.

#### Note 4. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2011 was as follows:

	Reporting Entity							
	Beginning		Ending					
Primary Government:	Balance	Increases	Decreases	Balance				
Governmental Activities:								
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:								
Land and Land Improvements	\$ 2,075,045	\$ 85,068	\$	\$ 2,160,113				
Total Capital Assets Not Being								
Depreciated	2,075,045	85,068		2,160,113				
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:								
Buildings	14,727,751	224,923		14,952,674				
Vehicles and Equipment	5,835,164	292,467	(109,631)	6,018,000				
Infrastructure	7,283,234	1,611,493		8,894,727				
Total Capital Assets Being								
Depreciated	27,846,149	2,128,883	(109,631)	29,865,401				
Less Accumulated Depreciation For:								
Buildings	(3,935,239)	(261,940)		(4,197,179)				
Vehicles and Equipment	(3,303,638)	(388,213)	92,004	(3,599,847)				
Infrastructure	(2,356,668)	(730,774)		(3,087,442)				
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(9,595,545)	(1,380,927)	92,004	(10,884,468)				
Total Capital Assets, Being								
Depreciated, Net	18,250,604	747,956	(17,627)	18,980,933				
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 20,325,649	\$ 833,024	\$ (17,627)	\$ 21,141,046				
	= 20,828,017	- 000,021	- (17,027)	- 21,1 .1,0 10				

#### **Note 4.** Capital Assets (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to functions of the primary government as follows:

#### Governmental Activities:

General Government	\$	228,381
Protection to Persons and Property		235,779
Social Services		5,408
Recreation and Culture		30,554
Roads, Including Depreciation of General Infrastructure Assets		880,805
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities	\$	1,380,927
Total Depreemion Expense Governmental Lettylies	Ψ	1,300,727

Capital asset activity for the discretely presented component unit for the year ended June 30, 2011 was as follows:

Reporting Entity							
	Beginning						Ending
	Balance	Increases		Decreases			Balance
\$	937,420	\$	63,121	\$	0	\$	1,000,541
	182,332						182,332
	1,191,060		85,323				1,276,383
	2,310,812		148,444				2,459,256
	(214,859)		(30,045)				(244,904)
	(49,286)		(3,473)				(52,759)
	(657,204)		(77,730)				(734,934)
	(921,349)		(111,248)				(1,032,597)
\$	1,389,463	\$	37,196	\$	0	\$	1,426,659
	\$	\$ 937,420 182,332 1,191,060 2,310,812 (214,859) (49,286) (657,204) (921,349)	\$ 937,420 \$ 182,332 1,191,060 2,310,812 (214,859) (49,286) (657,204) (921,349)	Beginning Balance       Increases         \$ 937,420       \$ 63,121         182,332       1,191,060       85,323         2,310,812       148,444         (214,859)       (30,045)         (49,286)       (3,473)         (657,204)       (77,730)         (921,349)       (111,248)	Beginning Balance       Increases       I         \$ 937,420 \$ 63,121 \$ 182,332 1,191,060 85,323       \$ 48,444         2,310,812 148,444       \$ 148,444         (214,859) (30,045) (49,286) (3,473) (657,204) (77,730) (921,349) (111,248)       \$ (111,248)	Beginning Balance         Increases         Decreases           \$ 937,420 \$ 63,121 \$ 0 182,332 1,191,060 85,323         85,323           2,310,812 148,444         148,444           (214,859) (30,045) (49,286) (3,473) (657,204) (77,730)         (921,349) (111,248)	Beginning Balance         Increases         Decreases           \$ 937,420         \$ 63,121         \$ 0           \$ 182,332         \$ 1,191,060         \$ 85,323           2,310,812         \$ 148,444           (214,859)         (30,045)           (49,286)         (3,473)           (657,204)         (77,730)           (921,349)         (111,248)

Depreciation expense was charged to functions of the discretely presented component unit as follows:

Total Depreciation Expense - Discretely Presented Componet Unit \$\\ \\$ 111,248

#### Note 5. Long-term Debt

#### A. First Mortgage Revenue Bonds, Series 2000

On October 1, 2000, the Marshall County Public Properties Corporation (Corporation) issued First Mortgage Revenue Bonds, Series 2000, in the amount of \$8,005,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of constructing a new county justice center facility and the cost of the issuance of the bonds. Principal payments are due March 1, beginning in 2003, and interest, which is fixed at 5.25%, is payable semiannually on March 1 and September 1, beginning March 1, 2001. The outstanding balance as of June 30, 2011, was \$5,650,000. Future principal and interest requirements are:

	Governmental Activities						
Fiscal Year Ended							
June 30		Principal	Interest				
2012	\$	340,000	\$	296,625			
2013		360,000		278,775			
2014		380,000		259,875			
2015		400,000		239,925			
2016		425,000		218,925			
2017-2021		2,525,000		732,898			
2022-2023		1,220,000		96,862			
Totals	\$	5,650,000	\$	2,123,885			

On October 1, 2000, the Corporation entered into a lease agreement with the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), which states that AOC agrees to pay 74% of the debt service requirements with the remaining 26% to be paid by the Corporation.

The bonds are secured by a foreclosable first mortgage lien on the property and an assignment by the Corporation of its rights, title and interest in the lease with AOC.

#### B. Marshall County Caring/Needline Building

On July 3, 2002, Marshall County Fiscal Court entered into a promissory note agreement with the Bank of Benton for the purchase of an office building. The principal amount was \$114,200 at an effective interest rate of 6.5% for a period of twenty years. In return, Marshall County leased the building to the Marshall County Caring/Needline. After an initial payment of \$50,000, which was used as a down payment on the purchase of the property, the Marshall County Caring/Needline has agreed to pay Marshall County Fiscal Court rental payments in amounts equal to the annual loan payments as stipulated in a lease agreement dated July 3, 2002. Upon the retirement of the debt, Marshall County Fiscal Court agrees to transfer the property to the Marshall County Caring/Needline. The outstanding balance of the note as of June 30, 2011 was \$17,214.

#### Note 5. Long-term Debt (Continued)

#### C. Changes In Long-term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2011, was as follows:

	Beginning			Ending	Due Within
	Balance	Additions	Reductions	Balance	One Year
<b>Primary Government:</b>					
Governmental Activities:					
Revenue Bonds	\$ 5,975,000	\$	\$ 325,000	\$ 5,650,000	\$ 340,000
Financing Obligations	31,004		13,790	17,214	17,214
Governmental Activities Long-term Liabilities	\$ 6,006,004	\$ 0	\$ 338,790	\$ 5.667.214	\$ 357,214
<b></b>	+ 2,200,001	<del>-</del>	<del>+</del> ====,,,,	<del>+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + </del>	<del>-</del>

#### **Note 6.** Related Party Transactions

#### A. <u>Timber Bridge Company</u>

The Marshall County Fiscal Court entered into a construction contract with Timber Bridge of Kentucky for the construction of a bridge. County Judge/Executive Mike Miller is employed as a salesman for Timber Bridge of Kentucky. Marshall County Fiscal Court paid Timber Bridge of Kentucky \$132,463 during fiscal year ended June 30, 2011.

#### B. Magic Valley BBQ

The Marshall County Fiscal Court entered into catering transactions with Magic Valley BBQ. County Attorney Jeff Edwards owns an interest in Magic Valley BBQ. Marshall County Fiscal Court paid Magic Valley BBQ \$950 during fiscal year ended June 30, 2011.

#### **Note 7.** Employee Retirement System

The Fiscal Court and the Marshall County Refuse Disposal District, a discretely presented component unit, has elected to participate in the County Employees Retirement System (CERS), pursuant to KRS 78.530 administered by the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Retirement Systems. This is a cost sharing, multiple employer defined benefit pension plan, which covers all eligible full-time employees and provides for retirement, disability and death benefits to plan members. Benefit contributions and provisions are established by statute.

Nonhazardous covered employees are required to contribute 5 percent of their salary to the plan. Nonhazardous covered employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008 are required to contribute 6 percent of their salary to the plan. The County's contribution rate for nonhazardous employees was 16.93 percent.

#### **Note 7.** Employee Retirement System (Continued)

Hazardous covered employees are required to contribute 8 percent of their salary to the plan. Hazardous covered employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008 are required to contribute 9 percent of their salary to be allocated as follows: 8 percent will go to the member's account and 1 percentage will go to the KRS insurance fund. The County's contribution rate for hazardous employees was 33.25 percent.

The contribution requirements and the amounts contributed to CERS were \$1,099,360, \$1,297,973, and \$1,365,847, respectively for the years ended June 30, 2009, 2010, and 2011.

Benefits fully vest on reaching five years of service for nonhazardous employees. Aspects of benefits for nonhazardous employees include retirement after 27 years of service or age 65. Nonhazardous employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008 must meet the rule of 87 (member's age plus years of service credit must equal 87, and the member must be a minimum of 57 years of age) or the member is age 65, with a minimum of 60 months service credit.

Aspects of benefits for hazardous employees include retirement after 20 years of service or age 55. For hazardous employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008 aspects of benefits include retirement after 25 years of service or the member is age 60, with a minimum of 60 months of service credit.

CERS also provides post retirement health care coverage as follows:

For members participating prior to July 1, 2003, years of service and respective percentages of the maximum contribution are as follows:

		% Paid by Member through
Years of Service	% paid by Insurance Fund	Payroll Deduction
20 or more	100%	0%
15-19	75%	25%
10-14	50%	50%
4-9	25%	75%
Less than 4	0%	100%

As a result of House Bill 290 (2004 General Assembly), medical insurance benefits are calculated differently for members who began participation on or after July 1, 2003. Once members reach a minimum vesting period of ten years, non-hazardous employees whose participation began on or after July 1, 2003, earn ten dollars per month for insurance benefits at retirement for every year of earned service without regard to a maximum dollar amount.

Hazardous employees whose participation began on or after July 1, 2003, earn fifteen dollars per month for insurance benefits at retirement for every year of earned service without regard to a maximum dollar amount. Upon the death of a hazardous employee, such employee's spouse receives ten dollars per month for insurance benefits for each year of the deceased employee's hazardous service. This dollar amount is subject to adjustment annually based on the retiree cost of living adjustment, which is updated annually due to changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Historical trend information showing the CERS' progress in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due is presented in the Kentucky Retirement Systems' annual financial report. This report may be obtained by writing the Kentucky Retirement Systems, 1260 Louisville Road, Frankfort, KY 40601-6124, or by telephone at (502) 564-4646.

#### Note 8. Insurance

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, Marshall County was a member of the Kentucky Association of Counties' All Lines Fund (KALF). KALF is a self-insurance fund and was organized to obtain lower cost coverage for general liability, property damage, public officials' errors and omissions, public liability, and other damages. The basic nature of a self-insurance program is that of a collectively shared risk by its members. If losses incurred for covered claims exceed the resources contributed by the members, the members are responsible for payment of the excess losses.

#### Note 9. Landfill Closure and Post-Closure Costs

In 2002, the legislature passed House Bill No. 174 that among other things, provided for state assumption of responsibility for the costs of closure and remedial obligations for inactive solid waste landfills that ceased accepting waste prior to July 1, 1992. This is implemented as amendments to KRS 244, Subchapter 43. The Kentucky Division of Waste Management (Division) has determined that the Marshall County Landfill qualifies under this program for state assistance. However, as a necessary condition for performing this work, the Division required a legal right of entry granting permission for assessment and construction activities on the subject property. On February 8, 2005, the Marshall County Judge/Executive signed the right of entry to the Commonwealth of Kentucky and its authorized agents the right to enter upon this land for the purpose of performing such activities.

#### **Note 10.** Subsequent Event

In November 2011, the Marshall County Public Properties Corporation (a blended component unit) authorized the Fiscal Court to issue General Obligation Refunding Bonds in a principal amount not to exceed \$6,000,000 for the purpose of refunding the outstanding balance of the First Mortgage Revenue Bonds (Justice Center Project), Series 2000. A public hearing has been scheduled in December 2011 with the State Local Debt Officer and upon approval the bonds are expected to be issued.

# MARSHALL COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Required Supplementary Information - Modified Cash Basis

## MARSHALL COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Required Supplementary Information - Modified Cash Basis

	GENERAL FUND							
	Budgeted Original	Amounts Final	Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)				
REVENUES								
Taxes	\$ 2,227,000	\$ 2,227,000	\$ 2,261,563	\$ 34,563				
In Lieu Tax Payments	1,425,000	1,425,000	1,346,019	(78,981)				
Excess Fees	144,700	144,700	230,573	85,873				
Licenses and Permits	95,000	95,000	117,126	22,126				
Intergovernmental Revenue	273,300	273,300	897,959	624,659				
Charges for Services			27,533	27,533				
Miscellaneous	191,000	191,000	253,872	62,872				
Interest	4,000	4,000	19,157	15,157				
Total Revenues	4,360,000	4,360,000	5,153,802	793,802				
EXPENDITURES								
General Government	2,278,800	2,876,447	2,862,488	13,959				
Protection to Persons and Property	474,700	480,326	475,525	4,801				
General Health and Sanitation	155,400	123,684	115,280	8,404				
Social Services	210,900	242,642	240,067	2,575				
Recreation and Culture	20,000	32,734	31,753	981				
Debt Service	153,000							
Capital Projects	75,000	80,000	80,000					
Administration	2,892,200	2,424,167	2,421,640	2,527				
Total Expenditures	6,260,000	6,260,000	6,226,753	33,247				
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures before Other								
Financing Sources (Uses)	(1,900,000)	(1,900,000)	(1,072,951)	827,049				
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Transfers from Other Funds	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,300,000	100,000				
Transfers to Other Funds			(609,629)	(609,629)				
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	1,200,000	1,200,000	690,371	(509,629)				
Net Changes in Fund Balance	(700,000)	(700,000)	(382,580)	317,420				
Fund Balance - Beginning	700,000	700,000	615,781	(84,219)				
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 233,201	\$ 233,201				

MARSHALL COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Required Supplementary Information - Modified Cash Basis For The Year Ended June 30, 2011 (Continued)

	ROAD FUND							
		Budgeted Original	Am	ounts Final		Actual Amounts, Budgetary Basis)	Fi	riance with nal Budget Positive Negative)
REVENUES								
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$	1,221,000	\$	1,748,000	\$	1,849,500	\$	101,500
Charges for Services		5,500		5,500		6,342		842
Miscellaneous		11,000		11,000		6,153		(4,847)
Interest		2,500		2,500		11,237		8,737
Total Revenues		1,240,000		1,767,000		1,873,232		106,232
EXPENDITURES								
Roads		1,212,700		1,541,089		1,513,764		27,325
Administration		527,300		725,911		487,931		237,980
Total Expenditures		1,740,000		2,267,000		2,001,695		265,305
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures before Other								
Financing Sources (Uses)		(500,000)		(500,000)		(128,463)		371,537
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Transfers from Other Funds						132,825		132,825
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)						132,825		132,825
Net Changes in Fund Balance		(500,000)		(500,000)		4,362		504,362
Fund Balance - Beginning		500,000		500,000	-	243,143		(256,857)
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	247,505	\$	247,505

#### MARSHALL COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Required Supplementary Information - Modified Cash Basis For The Year Ended June 30, 2011 (Continued)

	JAIL FUND							
		Budgeted Original	Am	ounts Final		Actual amounts, Budgetary Basis)	Fir	riance with nal Budget Positive Negative)
REVENUES								
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$	1,573,000	\$	1,573,000	\$	1,271,363	\$	(301,637)
Charges for Services		35,000		35,000		31,150		(3,850)
Miscellaneous		36,000		36,000		17,016		(18,984)
Interest		1,000		1,000		1,794		794
Total Revenues		1,645,000		1,645,000		1,321,323		(323,677)
EXPENDITURES								
Protection to Persons and Property		1,488,400		1,488,400		1,372,243		116,157
Administration		606,600		606,600		570,355		36,245
Total Expenditures		2,095,000		2,095,000		1,942,598		152,402
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over								
Expenditures before Other								
Financing Sources (Uses)		(450,000)		(450,000)		(621,275)		(171,275)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Transfers from Other Funds		400,000		400,000		643,797		243,797
Transfers to Other Funds						(123,944)		(123,944)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		400,000		400,000		519,853		119,853
Net Changes in Fund Balance		(50,000)		(50,000)		(101,422)		(51,422)
Fund Balance - Beginning		50,000		50,000		140,574		90,574
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	39,152	\$	39,152

MARSHALL COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Required Supplementary Information - Modified Cash Basis For The Year Ended June 30, 2011 (Continued)

	FEDERAL GRANT FUND							
	Budgeted Amounts Original Final		Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)			
REVENUES								
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$	2,000,000	\$	2,000,000	\$	966,650	\$	(1,033,350)
Interest						47		47
Total Revenues		2,000,000		2,000,000		966,697		(1,033,303)
EXPENDITURES								
General Health and Sanitation		2,000,000		2,000,000		954,757		1,045,243
Total Expenditures		2,000,000		2,000,000		954,757		1,045,243
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures before Other Financing Sources (Uses)						11,940		11,940
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Transfers From Other Funds						4		1
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)						4		4
Net Changes in Fund Balances Fund Balances - Beginning						11,944 4,771		11,944 4,771
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	16,715	\$	16,715

## MARSHALL COUNTY NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### June 30, 2011

#### **Budgetary Information**

Annual budgets are adopted on a cash basis of accounting and according to the laws of Kentucky as required by the State Local Finance Officer.

The County Judge/Executive is required to submit estimated receipts and proposed expenditures to the Fiscal Court by May 1 of each year. The budget is prepared by fund, function, and activity and is required to be adopted by the Fiscal Court by July 1.

The Fiscal Court may change the original budget by transferring appropriations at the activity level; however, the Fiscal Court may not increase the total budget without approval by the State Local Finance Officer. Expenditures may not exceed budgeted appropriations at the activity level.

#### Reconcilation to the General Fund

Total Revenues-Budgetary Basis	\$	5,153,802
Revenues from Occupational Tax Fund, Occupational Tax Administrator		
Fund, and Veterans Van Fund reported within General Fund as a result		
of the adoption of GASB 54		4,863,677
Debt payments made by other entity in accordance with lease agreement		17,214
Total Revenues-Modified Cash Basis		10,034,693
		6 22 6 7 F 2
Total Expenditures-Budgetary Basis		6,226,753
Expenditures from Occupational Tax Fund, Occupational Tax Administrator		
Fund, and Veterans Van Fund reported within General Fund as a result		
of the adoption of GASB 54		3,518,576
Transfer from Occupational Tax Administrator Fund to Payroll Fund		300,000
Debt payments made by other entity in accordance with lease agreement		17,214
		100-5
Total Expenditures-Modified Cash Basis		10,062,543
Total Other Financing Uses-Budgetary Basis		690,371
Transfer from Occupational Tax Administrator Fund to Payroll Fund		(300,000)
· ·		(300,000)
Elimination of transfers among special revenue funds consolidated within		(1.140.200)
the General Fund		(1,148,200)
Total Other Financing Uses-Modified Cash Basis	\$	(757,829)
	_	



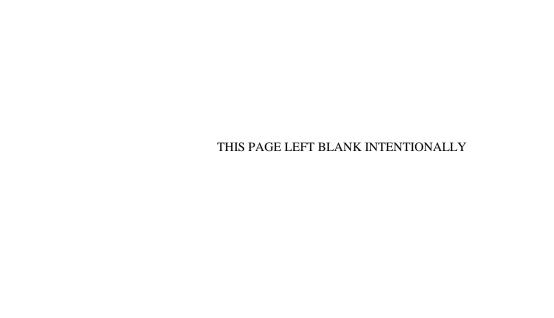
# MARSHALL COUNTY COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS Other Supplementary Information

June 30, 2011

# MARSHALL COUNTY COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS Other Supplementary Information

#### June 30, 2011

	Emergency 911 Fund		911 911			Total on-Major ernmental Funds
ASSETS						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	86,171	\$	81,288	\$	167,459
Total Assets		86,171		81,288		167,459
FUND BALANCES						
Restricted For:						
Protection to Persons and Property		51,878				51,878
Assigned To:						
Protection to Persons and Property		34,293		81,288		115,581
Total Fund Balances	\$	86,171	\$	81,288	\$	167,459



# MARSHALL COUNTY COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS Other Supplementary Information

#### MARSHALL COUNTY

# COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS Other Supplementary Information

#### For The Year Ended June 30, 2011

	Emergency 911 Fund		Wireless 911 Fund		Total Non-Major Governmental Funds	
REVENUES						
Taxes	\$	251,910	\$		\$	251,910
Intergovernmental				148,391		148,391
Miscellaneous		10				10
Interest		3,033			-	3,033
Total Revenues		254,953		148,391		403,344
EXPENDITURES						
Protection to Persons and Property		203,260		171,597		374,857
Administration		100,210		32,112		132,322
Total Expenditures		303,470		203,709		507,179
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures before Other						
Financing Sources (Uses)		(48,517)		(55,318)		(103,835)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Transfers From Other Funds		31,250		93,750		125,000
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		31,250		93,750		125,000
Net Change in Fund Balances		(17,267)		38,432		21,165
Fund Balances - Beginning		103,438		42,856		146,294
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	86,171	\$	81,288	\$	167,459



### MARSHALL COUNTY SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

### MARSHALL COUNTY SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

#### Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011

Federal Grantor					
Program Title	Pass-Through				vided to
Grant Name (CFDA #)	Grantor's Number	Expe	enditures	Sub	recipients
Cash Programs:					
U.S. Department of Homeland Security					
Passed Through Kentucky Division of Emergency Management Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)		٥	150 505	at.	
(CFDA # 97.036) Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	FEMA-1976-DR-KY	\$	168,697	*	
(CFDA # 97.039) Emergency Management Performance Grant	PON2 095 1100001569 1		43,218		
(CFDA # 97.042)	PON2 095 1000000487 1		41,507		
Passed Through Kentucky Office of Homeland Security Homeland Security Grant Program (CFDA # 97.067)	PO2 094 1000002603 1		43,362	\$	43,362
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security			296,784		
Delta Regional Authority					
Passed Through Kentucky District of Purchase Area Developent and Local Government Delta Area Economic Development (CFDA # 90.201)	KY 5461		213,464	*	
U.S. Department of Energy					
Passed Through Kentucky Department for Local Government ARRA - Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program (CFDA # 81.128)	m EE10028		91,393		
U.S. Department of Transportation					
Passed Through Kentucky Department for Local Government Recreational Trails Program (CFDA # 20.219)	KY 20080213-0151		14,904		
U.S. Department of Justice and Public Safety Cabinet					
Passed Through Kentucky Justice Cabinet: Emergency Equipment & Surv. Emergency Equipment & Surv. (CFDA # 16.738)	2010-JAG-MARSHALL C-00658 2010-JAG-MARSHALL C-00684		41,985 5,585		
Total U.S. Department of Justice and Public Safety Cabinet			47,570		
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards		\$	664,115	\$	43,362

<sup>\*</sup> Tested as a major program.

# MARSHALL COUNTY NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

#### Note 1 – Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards includes the federal activity of Marshall County, Kentucky and is presented on a modified cash basis of accounting. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of OMB Circular A-133, <u>Audits of States</u>, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations.

#### Note 2 - Sub-recipients

Of the federal expenditures presented in the accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, Marshall County Fiscal Court provided federal awards totaling \$43,362 to the Marshall County Sheriff's Department.

# REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

#### DEAN | DORTON | ALLEN | FORD

The Honorable Mike Miller, Marshall County Judge/Executive Members of the Marshall County Fiscal Court

Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Marshall County, Kentucky, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2011, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents and have issued our report thereon dated December 28, 2011. Our report included a reference to other auditors. Marshall County presents its financial statements on the modified cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Other auditors audited the financial statements of the Marshall County Refuse Disposal District, as described in our report on Marshall County's financial statements. This report does not include the results of the other auditor's testing of internal control over financial reporting on compliance and other matters that are reported on separately by those auditors.

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of Marshall County is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting. In planning and performing our audit, we considered Marshall County Fiscal Court's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Marshall County Fiscal Court's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Marshall County Fiscal Court's internal control over financial reporting.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as items 2011-01 through 2011-04 that we consider to be significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of Financial Statements Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards (Continued)

#### **Compliance And Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Marshall County Fiscal Court's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

We noted certain other matters that we reported to management of Marshall County Fiscal Court in the exit conference on December 21, 2011.

The Marshall County Judge/Executive's responses and the Marshall County Jailer's responses to the findings identified in our audit are included in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. We did not audit the responses and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Marshall County Fiscal Court, others within the entity, and the Department for Local Government, federal awarding agencies, and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than the specified parties.

Respectfully submitted,

Dean Dorton Allen Ford, PLLC

Dean Dotton allen Ford, PLIC

December 28 2011

REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS
THAT COULD HAVE A DIRECT AND MATERIAL EFFECT ON EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND
ON INTERNALCONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH OMB CIRCULAR A-133

#### DEAN | DORTON | ALLEN | FORD

The Honorable Mike Miller, Marshall County Judge/Executive Members of the Marshall County Fiscal Court

Report On Compliance With Requirements
That Could Have A Direct And Material Effect On Each Major Program
And On Internal Control Over Compliance In Accordance With OMB Circular A-133

#### **Independent Auditor's Report**

#### Compliance

We have audited the compliance of Marshall County, Kentucky, with the types of compliance requirements described in the <u>U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement</u> that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2011. Marshall County's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying *Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs*. Compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to each of its major federal programs is the responsibility of the Marshall County Fiscal Court. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on Marshall County's compliance based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and OMB Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations. Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about Marshall County's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion. Our audit does not provide a legal determination on Marshall County's compliance with those requirements.

In our opinion, Marshall County complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2011.

#### Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of Marshall County is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to federal programs. In planning and performing our audit, we considered Marshall County's internal control over compliance with requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Marshall County's internal control over compliance.

Report On Compliance With Requirements
That Could Have A Direct And Material Effect On Each Major Program
And On Internal Control Over Compliance In Accordance With OMB Circular A-133
(Continued)

#### Internal Control Over Compliance (Continued)

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, others within the entity, the Department for Local Government, federal awarding agencies, and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Respectfully submitted,

Dean Dorton Allen Ford, PLLC

Dean Doston allen Ford PLLC

December 28, 2011

## MARSHALL COUNTY SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2011

### MARSHALL COUNTY SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

#### Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011

#### A. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

- 1. The auditor's report expresses unqualified opinions on the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Marshall County.
- 2. Four significant deficiencies disclosed during the audit of the financial statements are reported in the Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of Financial Statements Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards. These deficiencies are not considered to be material weaknesses.
- 3. No instances of noncompliance material to the financial statements of Marshall County, which would be required to be reported in accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, were disclosed during the audit.
- 4. No deficiencies relating to the audit of the major federal awards program are reported in the Report On Compliance With Requirements That Could Have A Direct And Material Effect On Each Major Program And On Internal Control Over Compliance In Accordance With OMB Circular A-133.
- 5. The auditor's report on compliance for the audit of the major federal awards program for Marshall County expresses an unqualified opinion on all major federal programs.
- 6. Audit findings that are required to be reported in accordance with Section 510(a) of OMB Circular A-133 are reported in this Schedule.
- 7. The programs tested as major programs were: Disaster Grants Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters) (CFDA #97.036) and Delta Area Economic Development (CFDA #90.201).
- 8. The threshold for distinguishing Type A and B programs was \$300,000.
- 9. Marshall County was not determined to be a low-risk auditee.
- B. FINDINGS FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT

#### INTERNAL CONTROL – SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

#### 2011-01 The Fiscal Court Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties Over Receipts

*Criteria*: The segregation of duties and responsibilities between different individuals for custody of assets, recordkeeping for those assets, and reconciliation of those asset accounts is an important control activity needed to adequately protect the County's assets and ensure accurate financial reporting.

Condition: The Treasurer posts to the receipts ledger, prepares bank deposits, prepares bank reconciliations, and prepares financial reports. In addition, the Occupational Tax Administrator posts occupational tax collections to the occupational tax subsidiary ledger and prepares bank deposits.

Cause: The Fiscal Court's limited size and staffing resources have made it difficult for management to provide sufficient staffing to fully segregate incompatible duties in a cost-effective manner.

#### MARSHALL COUNTY SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS Supplemental Information Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011 (Continued)

#### B. FINDINGS – FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT (Continued)

#### INTERNAL CONTROL – SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES (Continued)

#### 2011-01 The Fiscal Court Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties Over Receipts (Continued)

Effect or Potential Effect: Without sufficient segregation of duties, the risk significantly increases that errors and fraud related to the cash collection activities, including misappropriation of assets, could occur and not be detected within a timely basis.

*Recommendation:* We recommend the County continue to review their policies and procedures to identify ways in which segregation of duties could be improved. Specifically the following procedures could be implemented to strengthen the internal control process:

- An independent person should be responsible for opening the mail and listing all receipts. The employee opening the mail should keep a listing of all checks received for that day, detailing the date received, the check amount, who it is from, and what the check is for. Occupational tax returns should be stamped with the date received. This list should be agreed to the Treasurer's receipts ledger and the bank deposit slip. The person should initial the listing to document their review in comparison to the receipts ledger and bank deposit slip.
- An independent person, such as the Judge/Executive, should open bank statements and review them for unusual items, such as debit memos and overdraft charges. The person should initial the bank statement to document their review.
- An independent person, such as the Judge/Executive, should review the Treasurer's bank reconciliations for accuracy and timeliness. The person should initial the bank reconciliation to document their review.

County Judge/Executive's Response: We will take recommendations into consideration and implement changes where we feel both internal controls and time management would be improved. Bank statements are now received by the County Treasurer and the County Judge/Executive (by email) as well as being submitted along with the Treasurer's Report for Fiscal Court review and approval.

### 2011-02 <u>The Fiscal Court Should Strengthen Controls Over Employee Timesheets And Recordkeeping</u>

*Criteria:* According to KRS 337.320, "Every employer shall keep a record of. . . the hours worked each day and each week by each employee." Good internal controls dictate that all timesheets be signed by employees and have supervisory approval.

Condition: During out testing of payroll, we noted 14 instances of time sheets that were not signed by the employee and/or supervisor. We also identified two instances where time cards were not maintained by salaried employees. Additionally, we noted that the Finance Officer and the Treasurer do not receive information pertaining to the departmental vacation and sick time records for a majority of the fiscal year.

MARSHALL COUNTY SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS Supplemental Information Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011 (Continued)

#### B. FINDINGS – FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT (Continued)

#### INTERNAL CONTROL – SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES (Continued)

### 2011-02 <u>The Fiscal Court Should Strengthen Controls Over Employee Timesheets And Recordkeeping</u> (Continued)

Cause: It appears that the lack of signatures on timesheets was caused by administrative oversights. With regards to the lack of communication of sick and vacation time records, the Fiscal Court did not have a policy for a majority of the fiscal year to mandate each department to provide sick and vacation time records to the Finance Officer and/or the Treasurer. We did note however, that this situation was rectified in the last quarter of the fiscal year.

Effect or Potential Effect: The County is not in compliance with KRS 337.320. Further, the Fiscal Court was unable to monitor compliance with vacation and sick time policies due to the lack of communication from departments.

Recommendation: In order to strengthen internal controls over payroll and ensure compliance with KRS 337.320, we recommend that the Finance Officer and/or Treasurer ensure that the employee and employee's supervisor have signed the timesheet prior to processing payroll. All employees, with exception of elected officials, should be required to maintain a time sheet. In addition, we recommend that each department continue to submit sick and vacation time records to the Finance Officer and/or Treasurer on a periodic basis.

County Judge/Executive's Response: Employees and Supervisors have been reminded of the importance of signing all payroll time records. In addition, we require departments to disclose sick and vacation time records to the Treasurer's Office on a monthly basis.

#### 2011-03 The Fiscal Court Has A Deficit of \$240,756 In The Payroll Revolving Account

*Criteria:* The Department for Local Government's Budget Manual states that the Treasurer should only countersign checks when sufficient fund balance and adequate cash is in the bank to cover the check.

Condition: During our analysis of the year-end payroll revolving account reconciliation, we noted that there was a deficit balance of \$240,756 after taking into consideration payroll liabilities.

Cause: The Fiscal Court pays the Sheriff's payroll directly from the payroll revolving account even if there are insufficient funds in the account to cover the Sheriff's payroll costs. The Sheriff submits payroll bi-weekly to the Treasurer to process but does not always provide adequate funds to cover the cost of the payroll expenses. Historically, the Sheriff submits partial reimbursements throughout the year to cover prior payroll expenses, which are deposited directly to the payroll revolving account.

# MARSHALL COUNTY SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS Supplemental Information Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011 (Continued)

#### B. FINDINGS – FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT (Continued)

#### INTERNAL CONTROL – SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES (Continued)

### 2011-03 The Fiscal Court Has A Deficit of \$240,756 In The Payroll Revolving Account (Continued)

Effect or Potential Effect: The Fiscal Court is utilizing cash from other funds of the County in order to cover current period cash outflows for the Sheriff's payroll. During fiscal year 2011, it was noted that \$600,000 was transferred from the Occupational Tax Administrator Fund to the payroll revolving account in order to prevent a deficit fund balance in the account. Of the \$600,000 transferred to the payroll account, only \$300,000 was transferred back to the Occupational Tax Administrator Fund from the payroll revolving account. Further, the Sheriff's payroll expenses and the related reimbursements are not being reflected within the Fiscal Court's financial statements.

Recommendation: We recommend that the Fiscal Court require the Sheriff to provide the County with adequate funds prior to processing the payroll of the Sheriff's Office. Amounts transferred from other funds to the payroll revolving account should be transferred back prior to the end of the fiscal year. Alternatively, we recommend that the County incorporate the Sheriff's payroll expenses within the budget of the General Fund or require the Sheriff to "fee pool" whereby the Fiscal Court would pay all of the Sheriff's operating expenses and the Sheriff would remit excess fees monthly rather than at year-end.

County Judge/Executive's Response: We will advise the Fiscal Court of these recommendations and ask them to take it into serious consideration.

### 2011-04 The County Does Not Have A Policy Or Procedure To Match Jail Fund Cash Receipts To Invoices

*Criteria*: The County should have a policy and procedure to ensure that cash receipts are matched to amounts billed to ensure that all amounts billed are collected in full.

*Condition:* The Jailer is responsible for creating and sending bills to relevant third parties. The Treasurer receives the payments and posts the receipts to the cash receipts ledger. Amounts billed by the Jailer are not compared to cash receipts to ensure that all amounts billed are collected.

Cause: There is no policy or procedure to ensure coordination between the Treasurer and the Jailer.

*Effect or Potential Effect*: Amounts billed could remain uncollected, resulting in lost revenue for the County.

*Recommendation:* We recommend that a procedure is implemented to ensure that cash receipts are matched to amounts billed and that either the Treasurer or the Jailer be made responsible for ensuring that all amounts billed are collected.

County Judge/Executive's Response: In FY 11/12, the Treasurer sends the Jailer monthly reports itemizing all receipts received for the month. The Jailer then reviews that list and notifies anyone unpaid.

#### B. FINDINGS – FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT (Continued)

#### <u>INTERNAL CONTROL – SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES</u> (Continued)

2011-04 The County Does Not Have A Policy Or Procedure To Match Jail Fund Cash Receipts To Invoices (Continued)

County Jailer's Response: As of July 1, 2011, we sent invoices to treasurer's office. Then County treasurer can match check to invoice.

C. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS –MAJOR FEDERAL AWARDS PROGRAM AUDIT

There were no matters to report.